STLAM by GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELPAST, DUBLIN and LONDONDERRY, without delay, for
Return Tickels to either of the above places, good for six
substy any riceamer of the Bue, \$50.

PAON NEW-YORK.

BY AND THE STREET OF THE STREE

POR CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, at FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, at REDUCED FARES. The splendid fast-sailing Steamship WASHINGTON, of 2000 trues register, Capt. Henry his WASHINGTON, of 2000 trues register, Capt. Henry his was properly the standard with leave on SATURE, New-York.—This susperb Steamship with leave on SATURE, No. 2 Proprietors. The apposition line. The A.A. & F. S. C. Co., Proprietors. The apposition line. The A.A. & F. S. C. Co., Proprietors. The susperbilling and the standard of the sail thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established an Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof at No. California, has established and Office for the sale thereof the No. California has established and Office for the sale thereof the No. Ca

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of

TLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANT'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY INSE.

TEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

The Shortest See Passage Setween America and Europe. HKW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE. The She is composed of powerful and fast sailing steamships, sky efficienced, and furnished with everything requisite to render the egace safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York is Galway will be as follows until further notice, viz: HDIAN EMPIRE. ... E. COURTENAY.... Saturday, Oct. 23 Parsons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourthes the time taken by any other route, and all nave an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaded interest in Ireland. Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great British, at the following greatly reduced rabus: First class, \$90, second class, \$50; third class, \$50. Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets by their passage in third class from Galway at \$50, or from the class passengers to and from Galway at \$50, or from the class in Great Britian accessible by railroad at \$50. A beral cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third class passengers to and from Galway. But they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, kuffe, spoon, water as, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and forther particulars, apply to the desiral cabe of the Company on their experiences. ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

Bew-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

GOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST and LONDON, GLAS-60W, DUBLIN, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, and all the principal Towns of ENGLAND and IRELAND, via LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates, carrying the Enized States mail. The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Cyde built iron screw steamships.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Comment. Berhs should be secured at once.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.

\$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above named places.

\$00

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and all parts of the Continent without delay.

NOTICE—These Steamers are provided with every requisite to insure the immediate extinction of fire and the strictust discipling is enforced with regard to the use of lights.

For firstly or passage, naply at the offite of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Agent.

In Laverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA -FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon Com-nander, will sal from the Company's Bock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock am. The PERSIA will sail on the 18th of November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.-U. S.

Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship BUNTSVILLE. J. A. Post. Commander, will leave Pier No. R. N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clove p. m., precisely. Colm passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, \$15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, \$35 Sec. Mobile, \$35; Monray, \$65, Albany, \$6., \$24; Atlantic and Columbus, \$23; Monray, \$75, Albany, \$6., \$24; Atlantic and Columbus, \$23; Monray, \$75, Albany, \$6., \$24; Atlantic and Columbus, \$23; Monray, \$75, Albany, \$75, Alb

## Steamboats and Railroads.

TO BOSTON TRAVELERS—COMFORT and SAFETY.—The public are informed that the Old Golony of Pall River Railroad Company have attached to the passen process of their road CREAMER'S PATENT BRAKE OFE-HTOR. This invention (already in use on many of the best manged roads of the country) promotes a degree of security to the angelong the property impossible without it. Railroad Managers who tentre to avail themselves of every improvement for the safety of infe, are requested to examine this. Every day's observation proves meet conclusively that the application of the brakes by and, while it is as good as can be for ordinary purposes, is on value in the presence of danger. This Company will farnish be value in the presence of danger. This Company will furnish the Assachines for all the cars of any road, and warrant them be answer the purpose, or no sale.

U. S. R. R. GAR BRAKE CO.

W. C. CREAMER, Secretary, No. 31 Pincest., N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—NOTICE.—
Cheap Excursion for Six Cents.—Boats leave STATEN
SLAND EVERY HOUR from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Leave WHITEH ALL from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. for Quarantine,
Sapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing.

TO NEW-HAVEN.--Fare \$1: Berths
Free.-By ELM CITY, at 5 p. m., and TRAVELER, at 11,
ham Peck slip, arriving in time for all morning trains. To Hartbert by the GRANITE STATE, every TUESDAY, TRUESAY and SATURDAY, at 4 p. m. RICHTO PECK, Agent. DAY BOAT for ALBANY.—Steamer META-MORA, EVERY TURSDAY, THURSDAY and SAT-URDAY, from foct of Jay-st, at 7 a. m.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The spicalid and superior memory METROPOLIS. Capt Brown, leaves New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 50 'clock p. m., and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 40 'clock p. m., from Pier Ra. 3 N. R.

Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any appli-test until the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by Express Freight Train. WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE vin STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE vin STONING—
TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inand Route
the shortest as d most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and C.
MADERBILT, Capt. W. H. Fraser, in connection with the
TONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and
TOVIDENCE RALLROADS, leaving New York daily (Sunprescepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above
starry-piace, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Stonligton at 2:30 p. m.,
we the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at
250 p. m.

The C. VANDERBILT from New York, Monday, Wedness of and Friday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and

This proceed from Storington, Monday, Wednesday and Passengers proceed from Storington per railroad to Proviewe and Reston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said those in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time of all the early morning lines, connecting North and East. Congress that prefer it, remain on board the stoamer, cujoy a make reat undistribed, breakhast if desired, and leave Sonings on the 7 a. m. train, connecting at Providence with the III is at train for Bostom.

A bagage master accompanies the steamer and train through For passage, borths, state processing the process of the property of the passage master accompanies and steamer and train through For passage, borths, state process.

For passan, borths, state-rooms or freight, apply on board the teamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 North River, or at the tolker, No. 10 Battery-place.

October 21, 1858.

PEOPLE'S LINE between NEW-YORK, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE, NEW ROCHELLE, and MAMARONECK.—On and sheer MONDAY, October 28, the measure ISLAND CITY, Cap., James Vradonborgh, will leave Pulton Market ellip at 3 p. m. Roturning, leaves Mamaronneck at 3 s. m., New-Rochelle, 4 a. m., City Island, 34 s. m., and Whitestone at 3 40 a. m.

Whitestope at 5:5 a.m.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Mar

Let Wharf by steamer IOLAS at 6:35, 7:50 and 10 a.m.,
and 1. 4 and 5:30 p. m. The care leave Fushing L. I. at 6:13
and 10 a.m., gaid 1. 4 and 5:30 p. m., meeting and exchanging
the engers with the boat at Hanter's Point. Through in 50
minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. -From August

CINSON RIVER KAHIMOAD.—From August 39, 1836, Trains will leave Chambers-et. Station as follows: Inpose finains, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Alkany and Troy Fassunger Trains, 1130 a. m. and 10:20 p. m., for Foschkeepsie, 7 a. m. and 39 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10 a. m. d and 6:50 p. m.; for Foschill, for Sing Sing, 10 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. The Poughteopsie, Powkatil and Sing Sing Trains step at the Way Stations. Passungers taken at Chambers, Canal. Christopher and Sist-ste. Trains for New-York leave, Troy at 4:33 and 10:20 a. m. and 4:30 and 8 p. m.; to Sandays, at 20 p. m.

## Aledical.

HIKA TOOTH-ACHE REMEDY.-This is teally and truly a reliable and certain remedy for the teal of the worst cases. The cure is permanent, let the test be ever so defective. It is perfectly simple, and contains addition to the ever so defective. It is perfectly simple, and contains that in the least injorious. Soid by P. J. BUCKLEY. NO. B. Bronnest, user Bowery, and at wholesale and retail, by Hika, No. N. Prince, next door to Broadway. Price 25 and By mail, ten three cent stamps. Bis boxes, \$1; half the process \$15.

### Legal.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons baving claims against JAMES GAYNOR, late of the Gity of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 34 Columbia-st., in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated, New York, the 14th day of June, 1858.

G. VAN COTT, Administrator of j15 law@mTu James Gaynor, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate I of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 233 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated, New-York, the 6th day of September, 1832.

College Col

Se7 law6moTu\*

Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of au order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER G. ARCULARIUS, interested to the City of New-York, occased, to present the rame, with youthers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, No. 52 Vereyat, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1856.

ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, JAMLS P. HARPER, COS lawSmTus.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Angust 2, 1858.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York.

SIATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Angust 2, 1859.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the GENER-MERCHING OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Angust 2, 1859.

AL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A GOVERNOR, in the place of John A. King

A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in the place of Henry R. Selden;

A CANAL COMMISSIONER, in the place of Henry R. Selden;

A CANAL COMMISSIONER, in the place of William A. Russell—mills of officer will expire on the last day of December next.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A REFRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City

f Brooklyn:
A REFERSENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the
mited States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of
the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards in the City of

a REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of

All whose terms at once the second of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 320 of Laws of 1856, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

State."

CHAP. 320.

AN ACT to sebuilt the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the People of

said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

CRAP. 329.

AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the Feople of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Lawrency, do cancer as follows:

Recrucy 1, The Impedience of Electron in each town, ward and election district in this State, at the Annual Election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the cirizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written and printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution and thereto, the words: "Shall have be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same! No." And all criticens entitled to vote as aforesaid shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid, in the election district in which he resides, and not chewhere.

2. So muon of articles one, two and three, of title four, o chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for multis and town officers," passed April inth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the act amending the same, as required the multis and town officers, passed April inth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the act amending the same, as required the multis and town officers, passed April inth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the act amending the same, as required to the context of the same devices of the said election district or polls of the said election district or polls of the said election of the said shall be downed applicable to the votes to be given or district or polls of the said election of the said and thirty of the said act, passed April iffile, eighteen hundred and thirty of the said act, passed April iffile, passed April iffile, passed April iffile, and the said canvasity in the said canvasity of the said a

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINE-

TRENTH CENTURY PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Selow we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his Hair Tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are quaraties of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless putery from the Fress:

BATH, Maine, Jan. 29, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Woon & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few mouths since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative. I was induced to make an application of it upon my own bair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same coarneter. Some three mouths since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had whished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glessy than if has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use it, as per direction, will not have consistent or wistements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and in the aligning towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your errefte, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours.

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALTHORER, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Buttinone, Jan. 23, 1838.

Buttinone, Jan. 23, 1838.

Best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever in NewOrleans in 1834. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair
t new thick and glosey, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the affilieted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Brag, is a minister in regular
standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookheid,
Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beleved.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1838.

Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

Brookfill D, Mass., Jan. 12, 1838.

Prof. Woods—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been axcellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to thoing with which I have been troubled from my oblidated and the also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, be its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, Jan. 2 has a superficient of the property of the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, and the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for 81 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in preportion thas the small, and retails for \$2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, Mo. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Ralling Ecablishment), and No. \$14 Market et., St. Locta, Mo.; and sold by all good Draggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

P. A. Chadbourne has accepted an invitation to fill temperarily the Bowdoin Professorship, left vacant by the decease of Prof. Cleaveland.

# New Hork Daily Tribune

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. '2, 1858. ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 2, 1858.

The Synod chose as its next place of meeting, by invitation, the town of Stamford, Co. n. This will be quite a novelty—a Presbyterian synod in Congregational Connecticut. The Com annion Services were conducted on Thursday afterne on by the Moderater, the Rev. Drs. Judd and Parker, and the Rev. Mr. Alkman. The Synodical Prayer Meeting on Tuesday evening was very large. The prayers were offered by the Rev. Stephen-Whittal, er, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Nelson, and the Rev. Dr. A. A. Wood; the addresses were by the Rev. Thos. S. Hastings and the Rev. Dr. Stearns; and the narrative of the state of religion was by the Rev. Charlet E. Linsley. This narrative was brief, but to the point. From it we learn that the external affairs of the Synod's Charches are quite prosperous in very many respects; that, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the past year, contributions to religious objects have not been diminished, and that more than 5,000 persons have been added to the Communion of the Churches during the year. The narrative also admitted the lamentable increase of drinking customs in society, especially outside the circles Rev. Drs. Judd and Parker, and the Rev. Mr. Aikman. ing customs in society, especially outside the circles included in the different religious denominations.

Mr. Hastings's address was a handsome one, setting forth the greatness of the blessings received, the dangers consequent and the responsibilities connected

orth them.

Dr. Stearns drew a beautiful picture, or rather a se-Dr. Steams crew a beautini picture, or rather a series of beautiful pictures, showing what an interest Christians in Great Britain and Europe have taken in the great revival in America. His illustrations from the churches in the Canton of Vand were especially fine, the more so on account of the exceeding simplicity with which he described the manners of that sumple and minus results.

fine, the more so on account of the exceeding simplicity with which he described the manners of that simple and pious people.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, after the Communion services, had leave to present the claims of the "Ingham University," a celebrated seminary for young ladies, situated at Le Roy, New-York. The founder of it is Miss Marietta Ingham, who many years ago conceived the idea of founding a seminary in which the hearts, bodies and heads of young ladies might be thoroughly educated at a price within the reach of those who cannot pay the exorbitant rates of fashionable schools. The first thing she did was to educate her sister, the present Mrs. Stanten, teaching principal of the University, in the most camplete manner. This she did at Pittsfield, bearing the expenses herself. Having secured this end, the sisters removed to Western New-York, where at last they succeeded in bringing this admriable school into existence. The ladies, some two years since, presented the valuable school buildings, &c., to the Synod of Tennessee on certain conditions, which are very generous, and now Dr. Cox is seeking its endowment. His remarks were quite in keeping with his reputation in former times.

The great subject of this session of the Synod has been the Education of Young Men for the Ministry. On Thursday morning the Rev. Dr. T. A. Mills, the Secretary of the Assembly Committee on Education, spoke for nearly an hour on that cause, making one of the ablest and most admirable presentations of, the subject I have ever heard. His foundation idea is, that the Ministry ought to be the natural outgrowth of the piety of the charch, and not the artificial result of mere machinery. This idea he expanded and illustrated in a felicitous manner, and his remarks were listened to with profound attention.

In immediate connection with this came the resolu-

a felicitous manner, and his remarks were listened to with profound attention.

In immediate connection with this came the resolutions of the Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith, that the Synod provide for an Educational Committee, to consist of three members from each of the Presbyteries of New-York City, 3d and 4th, and of Brooklyn and Newark, and of two from each of the Presbyteries of North River, Hudson, Long Island, Rockaway and Montrose. This Committee is to take in hand the business of raising and disbursing educational funds, examining the qualifications of candidates to be aided, &c., &c. This is not designed to interfere with the arrangements al-

ing and disbursing educational funds, examining the qualifications of candidates to be aided, &c., &c. This is not designed to interfere with the arraagements already made in the Presbyteries of Newark and Rockaway, but only to cover ground not now occupied.

This subject elicited a most delightful scene of a practical sort. The assistance of young men in the Union Theological Seminary, by means of temporary scholarships, was considered both by capital speeches and more capital deeds. It appeared that there are now Christian gentlemen in New-York City who have taken many of these scholarships—\$120 each; one has twenty-two, another ten, another four, and others one or two or more. Many gentlemen in the Synod, either for themselves or their churches, took one or more scholarships. The whole procedure was a lively one and will tell on the general cause.

In this connection, let me add that the Rev. Theron Baldwin, the amiable and able Secretary of the Western Coolege Society, addressed the Synod concerning the claims of that Society, and showed what it had done and what it is now attempting to do. Some forty thousand doilars are required to put the colleges east of the Mississippi, under the Society's care, on a permanent tooting. His presentation of the claims of the new colleges of Oregon and California was very fine. The Synod passed resolutions fully indorsing and commending the Society.

Thus, a very considerable portion of the time of

The Synod passed resolutions funy induring and commending the Society.

Thus a very considerable portion of the time of the Synod was occupied by this important object.

The Committee on the Publication cause reported by their Chairman, the Rev. J. F. Tuttle, that the churches in New-York City and Brooklyn were designing to raise \$5,000 the present Autuun, and recommended that \$2,000 be apportioned to the other Presbyteries of the Synod in the following ratio, viz.:

To the Presbytery of Newark, \$900; Rockaway, \$350; North River and Hudson, \$275; Montrose, \$200, and Long Island, \$100. The report was adopted.

North River and Hudson, \$275; Montrose, \$200, and Long Island, \$100. The report was adopted.

One good change was made in resolving that the Committee on the Religions Narrative be appointed a year before hand, in order to allow the writer to gather up that history at his leisure. This practice was adopted by the Old-School Synod of New-York some years since.

was adopted by the Old-School Synod of New-Fork-some years since.

Upon the whole, this session of the Synod has been very interesting. The people of Orange have been very hospitable, the weather delightful, the devotional exercises largely attended, and of a highly interesting character. I should add that the Rev. Robert R. Booth of Stamford and the Rev. Robert Alkman of Elizabeth City were appointed to write next year's nearrative.

The Synod adjourned on Friday, about 1 o'clock

## NORTH CAROLINA.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A NEGRO, AND ACQUITTAL OF THE MURDERERS—A NEGRO CONVICTED OF RAPE AND SENTENCED TO BE HUNG—BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A DEFENCELESS INVALID-THIRTY-NINE LASHES UPON THE BARE BACK OF A WHITE MAN-CIVILIZATION, &C. respondent of The N. Y. Tribune.

GATESVILLE, Gates Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1858. Upon reading what I have to write, your readers will come to the conclusion that North Carolina is a curious State for the administration of justice. It appears almost impossible to convict a white person of a capital offence, and even in the rare cases of conviction the customary punishment for murder is seldom inflicted. Should the victim of a murderous assault by a white man happen to be a negro, every probability is that the guilty party will escape with impunity. Not a year passes but that some cases of this nature occur within the borders of this State. A trial for the munder of a poor old Negro has just taken place at the session of the Superior Court, held the past week in this place for Gates County, Hon. Judge Shepherd

in this place for Gates County, Hon. Judge Shepherd presiding.

The case, which awakened a most intense interest, was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jason Franklin, Robert Brinkly and Albert Vaun. The latter two men are Virginians by birth. What increased the interest and excitement in the case, was the fact that a daughter of the first prisoner, Franklin, (Cornelia Franklin) was the principal witness against the accused. Her testimony was interesting in its detaills and thrilling in its effect upon the bystanders. Her manner was so pathetic, and her childish and general appearance so touching, that it produced a great sensation in the court room, and enfisted a tender sympathy in her behalf. For a daughter to testify against her father is a severe trial, and one which rarely takes place in a court of justice. When it does, the scone is certainly very solemn and impressive. The position of the witness is responsible, solemn and fearful. I pon her evidence hangs the life of a beloved parent. The ties of blood and fillal affection are trached. Deep and almost heart-breaking must be the straggle that takes place in her breast between love for her father and love of truth. What darkness and gloom must surround her. She feels that she stands between her father and the awful frowns of an ignominious death.

The three men. Franklin, Brinkly and Vaun, were

The three men, Franklin, Brinkly and Vaun, were The three men. Franklin, Brinkly and Vaun, were brought into court and the indictment read. C. H. Hines, esq., Solicitor for the First Circuit, appeared in behalf of the State. J. Parker Jordon and W. H. N. Smith appeared as advocates for the prisoners. It appeared that the negro Lamb was in the employ of Franklin, he having hired him from his owner in the year 1857. A constable some months ago called on Franklin for the money of his hire, when he the prisoner declared that if he had the money to pay, the negro should never be of further service to his master. On the last Saturday of August last, Franklin and Vaun, with Brinkly, started from the latter's

he see for the avowed purpose of whipping the negro lamb, who was about sixty years of age. The only witness to the transaction was the daughter of Franklin, a little girl of eleven years. As she approached the stand, a death-like silence prevailed. The courtroom was densely thronged with epectators, among whom were many strong hearts, some of which plainly gave indications of suppressed emotion. She took her seat at one side of her father, and not far from the coursel for the prosecution. As the Soliciter interrogated her, the father beat eagerly forward to catch the slightest whisper of a reply from the lips of his youthful and beloved daughter. It was evident that, had as he was, a most tender affection existed between them, such as commences with life itself between perent and child, and exists along life's rough wayside till beyond death. The little girl was greatly affected as she answered the first few questions; and when she was asked what pert berfather had taken in the awful transaction, her emotions overpowered her, wayede till beyond death. The little grit was greatly affected as she answered the first few questions; and when she was asked what pert her father had taken in the awful transaction, her emotions overpowered her, and she burst into a flood of tears. She sobbed and cried as though her little heart would break. The seeae was so affecting and touching that she was permitted to leave the court-room until she could recover. The proceedings meantime were stayed, and the Court sat in stillness until at last the witness returned accompanied by a female friend. And here was another scene: a most powerful struggle for her slight frame, and tender mind, must be endured. A solemn stillness pervaded the anxious assemblage as she again took her seat as witness against her parent. The hearts of all seemed touched as she replied to the solicitor's interogations, and stated in sobbing tones what she had witnessed of the barbarous transaction. There were not many present who did not feel for the anguish of that young heart, while she testified that the three men came to her father's house on the faths light, and that two of them went to the negro's house, when they commenced cursing and swearing at him, and then knocked him down with hinge clubs, striking him several times. They then fastened a rope round the victim's neck and legs and dragged him to the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards to a gate, where they tied him across a barrel and there pounded him with a stave until death ensued. This mode of tying a negro across a barrel ed and striking with a stave is called "bucking,"—a severe mode of punishment.] After the death of the negro they untied the body and conveyed it to the house of his wife, who was a slave of Franklin, when they put a clean shirt upon the body and placed it in bed. They then hid the barrel and the bloody staves in some tall weeds close by. The men then proceeded to Franklin's house, where they washed the blood off taeir hands. Vann asked the witness to put some spirits of turpentic upon a cu

ss than murder! The charge was considered by the listeners as de-

less than murder!

The charge was considered by the listeners as decisive; but, notwithstanding this and the positive evidence of the principal witness, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty!" The whole community almost look upon it as a very brutal murder. The Jury, when questioned as to how they could possibly bring in such a verdict, said the testmony of the prisoner's daughter was unreliable, on account of her youth. What comments people will make upon such a verdict remain to be heard.

And now for a case of another color. A negro named Wilhs, belonging to Mr. Wiley Riddick, was tried at the same Court for rape upon the person of Mrs. Adaline Wilkins. After an impartial trial, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 12th day of November next. After committing the offense, the negro was taken by his master out of the State, but afterward brought back to the county. For this offense the master has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and will be tried at the next session of the Superior Court. The penalty attached to the unseter's crime is rather severe, viz: fine, imprisoment, and the pillory.

A "gentleman" of Virginia, one of the "first ramities," countiess, was convicted also of stealing cattle, for which inordinate display of his love for beef, he was sentenced to the try-nine lastes on the hare back at the public whipping-post of Got... County.

Upon the adjournment of the Court, two members

County.

Upon the adjournment of the Court, two members by way

of the bar took a bit of a spar at each other, by way of settling a difficulty growing out of some remarks made during a discussion in Court. They were finally parted and the affair "amicably adjusted" without any challenge to mortal combat under the rules of the "code of honor."

One more case, and I will close my account of the doings in North Carolina for to-day. A few nights ago another heathenish outrage was perpetrated not many miles away. Two men proceeded to the house of a poor man named Simon Ellis, and invited him to take a drink. Ellis, nothing letn to imbibe, started to go with them, when they seized him forcibly and conveyed him off to a piece of woods, where they wriped him in the mest unmerciful manner. They stripped off the poor man's shirt and applied the whip to his off the poor man's shirt and applied the whip to his bare-back, lacerating the flesh in the most brutal and frightful manner. You may talk of the crimes perpe-trated by the Sepoys in India, but hardly one of them exceeds this case of whipping; and, considering all the circumstances, it is one of the most horrible and re-volting that can occur in any civilized community. veiting that can occur in any civilized community. An act mere detestable, mean and cowardly has never been committed hereabouts. The unfortunate victim, Simon Ellis, is a poor, sickly fellow, with a deformed and emaciated body. The perpetrators of the deed are too strong, able-bodied men, and for them to go to the house of an unprotected man, whose deformity will scarcely allew him to walk upon his legs, and take him out, strip, and beat his fisch and bones, was an act more fiendish than human—more infamous than words can express. The very sight of poor Ellis is sufficient to stir pity for him, and indignation toward the horrible bepies which could be so far lost to every natural feeling, as to commit so revolting an outrage. Efforts will be made to find out and punish the guilty wretches, will be made to find out and punish the guilty wretches,

will be made to find out and punish the guilty wretches, for whom the greatest contempt is felt.

Some New-York paper once asked if Virginia was a civilized State. After reading the above accounts of life and doings in North Carolina, the same question may be put with a meaning emphasis as regards this State. When Juries will acquit white men for the clearly proven murder of a negro, and punish a negro for a less offence with death, at the same Court, and give a white man nine and thrty stripes upon the bare back, in public, for stealing, and when two hearty give a white man nine and thirty stripes upon the bare back, in public, for stealing, and when two hearty white men go to the house of a miserable, deformed and sickly neighbor, and give him a most barbarous flaggelation, and no arrests are made as yet, it may well be asked, Where is our justice, or even civilization?

LATER FROM MEXICO.

VIDAURRI'S DEFEAT.

Prom The N. O. Picayane.

The United States Mail steamship tien, Rusk, Capt.
Smith, arrived here this morning from Brazos Santiago, via Indianola, with dates from the former place to the 14th inst. o the 14th inst.

The Brownsville Flag of the 13th inst. has dates com Victoria to the 30th ult., from Tampico to the 2d

from Victoria to the 30th ult., from Tampico to the 21 inst., and from Mentery to the 10th inst.

The news confirms the accounts of a battle between the Conservatives, under Miramon, and the Liberals, under Vidaurri, in which the latter were partially defeated. Vidaurri himself was not in the field when the engagement commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least apprehensive of and least prepared for an attack. The ramors at Brownsville were that the defeated army lost 500 men killed, and 2,000 prisoners, and their artillery and provisions taken. Vidaurri himself, in a dispatch of the 29th nit., dated

Vidaurr, himself, in a dispatch of the 2-th diressed to the Governor of Nuevo Leon and Conhuila, acknowledges his defeat. The conflict took places in the vicinity of the town of Ahualusco, and lasted from the 25th to the

Vidauri's dispatch was written under the impression that the defeat was a total one; but an express from Monterey, with dates of the 10th inst., arrived at Matameres on the 13th, and reported that Vidauri had arrived at Monterey on the 5th inst., and that the loss sustained by his troops was not so great as was reported at first, as only a portion of the artillery and munitions had been captured by Miramon's forces, and the Liberal army had made their retreat from the field of battle in good order.

day for the interior with 300 men of infantry and three

day for the interior with 300 men of infantry and three pieces of artillery.

The Brownsville Flag of the 6th inst, gives some details of the preliminary movements by the two armies, previous to the battle which we above alluded to. They are interesting:

"Gen. Miramon had entered the City of San Luis, seeing that it had been left entirely unprotected by Vidaurri, and fortified himself within. Gen. Vidaurri was still at La Parada, eight leagues from San Luis, awaiting the arrival of Gens. Blance and Coronado, who were soon to join him with a well-equipped force of about 3,000 strong.

of about 3,000 strong. "A letter written from Vidaurri's camp, with date of the 16th uit, states that an express had just been received there from Gen. Degollado, with the news that this chief had defeated Cassanova completely, who was guarding Guadalajara, and taken possession of that place.

"Miramen had sent out two columns of his troops to force, if possible, two of the positions of Vidaurri, but these were twice defeated in their attempt at doing so, losing thereby all the artillery and ammunition that they had taken out for the attack.

"Cols. Sayas and Aregullin, who, a short time since, had left the neighboring State of Tamaulipas with re-enforcements for Vidaurri, had arrived within 16 lengues of San Luis, with a force of 1,000 Tamaulipecos, well armed and full of enthusiasm.

"Gen. Vidaurri will begin an attack upon his enemy within San Luis as soon as he shall receive all the reenforcements that he expects and are now reaching him fast."

him fast."

It will thus be seen that Miramon anticipated Vidaurri's attack and turned the tables on him.

## FROM THE PLAINS.

Correspondence of The St Louis Republican.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

INDEFENDENCE, Oct. 16, 1858.

The Santa Fé mail reached us this afternoon, bringing dates Sept. 27, with news up to that time from Santa Fé, and from Fort Defiance to the 18th. The great burden of it all is recent disturbances with the Indians. It was thought that the fight at Bear Spring, with Col. McLean's command and the Navajos, would bring the Indians to terms, but after a council of the head men of the tribe was called by Mr. Yost, the Indian Agent, and they were emphatically told that the only conditions of peace emphatically told that the only conditions of peace were the delivery of the murderer, and unless such was done his functions as Agent must cease, and they

be turned over to the military, still he was not produced.

On the 7th of September, Sandoval, a chief of some notoriety, and held in high esteem by the authorities for his friendship, reported that the assassin had been taken after a severe struggle, in which he was wounded, and would be consequently given up next day. At the time appointed, Sandoval appeared, bringing intelligence of the death of the captive during the night, and requesting the commander to send a wagon for the remains. The wagon was refused, but a blanket was furnished for the purpose. In a short time the corpse was brought in, escorted by from 300 to 500 warriors, armed and ready for action. They told the commander that these were the remains of the murderer, whom they had pursued into a cave 40 miles distant, in which he had defended himself with such desperation that they were obliged to shoot him, and distant, in which he had detended himself with such desperation that they were obliged to shoot him, and for this act they claimed great credit, as exhibitive of their friendly disposition.

Everthing passed off very well, until a post mortem examination was carefully had, by Assistant-Surgeon McKee, who, from the unmistakeable evidences resulting therefrom, conclusively showed the falsity of the whole affair. Added to this, the body was evidence to the state of the st

the whole affair. Added to this, the body was evidently that of a young man about eighteen years, instead of the man of forty-five, whom it was pretty well known had killed the negro. Thus the deception was made known, and the Mexican, whom it was thought had been innocently killed for the purpose, would not answer the purpose. The Indians, upon heing told of it, would not still give in, and determined upon battle. The rext day, Col. Miles, at the head of a column of three hundred men, started on an expection against them. He penetrated the celebrated canen of Chula—a fearful chasm whose sides tower some 1,500 feet precipitately, and returned to the fort on the löth. He had not found any of the Indians in numbers, but felt the effects of some of their hostility. His bugler, imprudently riding alone in advance of the troops, was riddled with arrows, and immediately killed, and a piquet guard mort slly wounded in the night by similar means. Whether any Indians were killed or not it was not known, though some reported. Col. Miles captured some 6,000 head of fine sheep, of which 5,000 head were tilled, as they could not be driven away. Whether this lamentable destruction of property will bring them to terms, remains to be seen.

Col. Miles was organizing two columns for opera-

them to terms, remains to be seen.

Col. Miles was organizing two columns for operations in the field, and was to leave in a day or two,
and it is thought that the next mail will bring intelli-

gence of severe fighting.

Col. Miles asked the Commander of the Department Col. Miles a-ked the Commander of the Department to make a requisition on the Governor for six hundred volunteers. This will not be done as yet, although twice that number could be at any time raise. When the matter will terminate, especially if any of the other tribes assist, it is hard to say. I will try and keep you well advised of all that happens.

Judge Bowne of the Second Judicial District had arrived when the mail left for the States. The other appointees are on the way, getting along well.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL.

## LATEST FROM THE GOLD MINES.

LATEST FROM THE GOLD MINES.

From The St. Joseph Journal, Oct. 12.

In the foremon of Saturday, the 16th inst., the Salt
Lake Mail arrived again in this city, bringing dates
from Utah to the 25th of September, and three through
passengers. The passengers were Mr. Redman of
Santa Fe, Mr. Phelps of New-York, and Mr. A. T.
Witsor of Lexington, this State, from whom we gather
these of inventance.

Winsor of Lexington, this State, from whom we gather news of importance.

Mr. Winsor informs us that he left Camp Floyd the 22d of September. Trains were arriving overy day, and up to the 22d about sixty had passed Fort Bridger and twenty trains were passed on Sweetwater, and six or eight more at the North Crossing of Platte. Gen. Johnston's command consists of between 7,000 and 8,000 men, troops and employees. These had all been consolidated into one grand encampment, and would remain together during the Fall and ensuing Winter. There are also about 4,000 men at Fort Bridger, under the command of Col. Cambrey. Col. Morrisson had arrived at Camp Floyd. He entered Salt Lake City with great pomp, and marched through all of the

City with great pomp, and marched through all of the principal streets and in front of Brigham Young's quarters with flags and colors flying and martial music

Good feelings were manifested between the Mormons Good feelings were manifested between the Mormons and Gentiles. Te general impression is that Gov. Cumming is completely under the control of Young; and the Mormons speak in the highest terms of him. Business was brisk in the city, and the merchants were doing a heavy business. Trains were constantly arriving from Cahifornia loaded with goods and provisions. About 125 wagons, thus loaded, were known to be on the way to Salt Lake from California when the party left. The Mormon women are neatly clad, modest and retiring in their manners.

One of Hockaday's supply trains and another mule train were met this side of the mountains. The mules were pretty much all broken down, and the trains were not making more than 10 miles per day. Three or four days of bad weather, during which it snowed, was encountered between Larannie and the north crossing of Platte. It was the general impression that there had been heavy snow storms in the mountains, and, if so, there was bound to be great suffering among the men and animals, as eight or ten trains would be contaken by the terms.

the men and animals, as eight or ten trains would be overtaken by the storms.

On the 8th inst. the mail party saw three men at

Laramie who had just returned from Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek gold mines. One of them, a young man from Lewrence, K. T., came on with the mail as far as Fort Kearney. He stated that he had been out in the mines all Summer, and that the miners were makas Fort Keerney. He stated that he had been out in the mines all Summer, and that the miners were making from \$1 to \$20 per day with nothing but picks and pears. He was of the impression that with the right kind of machinery, one hand could make \$5 per day. The largest amount that any one hand had made was \$25 per day, and the largest imp found was worth \$125. He was returning with the expectation of going back in the Spring. Only about 75 men were left in the mines. The mail party met about 75 wagons and several pack mules between here and South Platte, on their way to the mines.

Two companies of returning cavalry, who came in by way of Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek, were passed on the Big Blue. They are of the impression that this is the nearest and most practicable route for Utah.

Lieut. Bell, whom the last mail party mentioned as having passed at Scott's Bluffs, went out on a buffalochase, and getting lost from his companious, wandered

naving passed at Scott's Bluins, went out on a bullato-chase, and getting lest from his companions, wandered on the plains for a period of three days, without any-thing to eat or drink. When he found his way back into the trace, and reached a station, he was nearly famished with thirst and hunger. The mail party left him at Kearny. Judge Eckles was met at Big Sandy; Col. Wilson at O'Fallen's Bluifs, both getting along well. Grass and water good from both getting along well. Grass and water good from here to Sweetwater, but beyond that very indifferent. Indians on the route numerous, but peaceable.

### FROM THE KANSAS GOLD MINES. From The St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 51.

From The St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 11.

From The Leavenworth Journal of the 15th, we learn that Mr. Philip Peers, a gentleman who had been in the Rocky Mountains for the last four years, has just arrived in that city, direct from Pike's Peak mines, bringing with him fine specimens of gold obtained in the diggings. Mr. Peers corroborates the statements we have heretofore published, and brings

with him incontestable evidence of the "precious metal" in that region. The richest "diggings" yet discovered are on the South Platts, about three miles above Cherry Creek. The surface of the country at this point is a rolling prairie. The miners informed Mr. Peers that they were making from \$3 to \$4 per country at the country at the property devicing much attentions. Mr. Peers that they were making from \$3 to \$4 per day. They were not, however, devoting much attention to mining, but were preparing for Winter. It was the intention of a portion of them to reture into the valley, some sixty miles below the mines, and remain there till Spring. They were generally very well provided. Snow had failten on the mountains before Mr. Peers left. The miners are sanguine that the mines will pay. It is believed that they are as tich as the California mines. The gold in the possession of our informant is very fine—"icenty-two carats, we should think; and his experience in the California mines and familiarity with the production justify the conclusion. Quite a large number of emigrants were met on the way, destined for the gold region. Mr. Peers thinks it is too late in the season to venture there, but expresses entire confidence in the mines.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

A communication was received from the Hudson A communication was received from the Hudgon River Kailroad Company in the following words:

This Company carrestly unite with you in the application for the right to run city cars on their road; and we will, usus the passage of the city ordinance giving us the right, under regulations similar to the other city railroad cars, forthwith make arrangements to put the city cars on our road.

(Signed)

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

The document was referred to the Committee on Pathward.

Adopted.

A preamble setting forth the fact that the bulkbead line as established by the Harbor Commissioners deviates from the line formerly fixed to such an extent as to require a change of grade in the intersecting streets, and a resolution referring the subject to the Committee on Roads, were read and adopted.

Adjourned.

Reports.-In favor of concurring to advertise for reports.—In law of contents of the contents of

Mr. CROSS moved to refer it to the Finance Commit

taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was lost, by 6 yeas to 14 mays.

Repairs to the City Hall.—The resolution to appropriate \$50,000 for repairs to the City Hall came up in in its order, and was lost, 11 to 9.

The Williamsburgh Forries.—The report in favor of advertising the sale of Grand street and Peck-slip Ferry was adopted.

Health Commissioners.—The resolution to compensate the Presidents of the two Boards of the Common Council for their services as Health C. Council for their services as Health (

was lest, 11 to 9. The paper was subsequently laid upon the table.

Central Park.-- the report of the Committee on

Central Park.—The report of the Committee on Roads, in releation to the communication from the Commissioners of Central Park, was adopted.

Bogdes for Drivers and Hackmen.—The ordinance on this Judject was amended, by inserting the fourth section, and then concurred in. The amended ordinance reads as follows:

As Ordinance—Providing for the Wearing of Badges, with the number of the lice ase thereon, by the Owners and Drivers of Hackney Coache, Carriages and Cabe.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, in Common Council consents, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every licensed Commonality of the City of New-York, in Common Council consents, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Every licensed Commonality of the City of New-York, whenever he shall drive any such coseh, carriage or eab, or small be with his coseh, carriage or eab on any public stand, or at any of the steamboat or other landings, or railroad depots, or while waiting for employ meet at any place in said city, said wear conspications) on his hat a badge, with the number of his license fixed thereon; the figures composing which number shall be of brass, or some other metal, and at least one inch in ength. The form and material of the said badge shall be determined by the Mayor of said city.

Sec. 2. No owner of any such cosch, carriage or cab in said

or some other metal, and at least one inch in ength. The form and material of the said hadge shall be determined by the Mayor of said city.

Sec. 2. No owner of any such coach, carriage or cab in said city shall suffer or permit any licensed driver shall have fastened on his hat, comptiously displayed, a badge, with the number of his license thereon as shoresaid.

Sec. 3. No person, except a licensed owner or driver of any such coach, carriage or cab in the said city, shall wear the badge of any such licensed owner or driver, or any badge purporting to be the hadge of any such licensed owner or driver; nor shall any person other than a licensed owner or driver; nor shall any person other than a licensed owner or driver; nor shall any person other than a licensed owner or driver solicit passengers for any such coach, carriage or eab; nor shall any such licensed owner or driver solicit passenger or permit any other person to wear the same.

Sec. 4. Every driver of any such oach, carriage, or cab, shall present to every passenger employing him a card on which shall be legibly printed the number of his license, and also the name and stable of the owner, and the number of the coach, carriage, or cab driven by him, together with the place of the Mayer's office; and every such driver may with the consent of the captain, agent, or superintendent of any steamboat, or ship, or Railroad Company, lending at or terminating in said city, enter on board such steamboat or ship, or into the depot of sech Company for the purpose of soliciting passengers, providing he shall comply in every respect with the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 5 Any licensed owner or driver of any backney coach,

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall not apply to any iloensed owner or driver of any coach, carriage or cab having a special if-

cense.
Sec. 7. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.
Adjourned to Thursday.

THE FRENCH LAW OF MARRIAGE,-In the late De Riviere case, some light was thrown upon the poculiar character of the French law of marriage, and the following recent illustration of it may not be without in-

character of the French law of marriage, and the low-lowing recent illustration of it may not be without interest to our lady readers. Galignani says:

"Considerable interest was lately excited in a case of intermarriage which has occurred at Pau. A young Frenchman of respectable family in that place, some time ago made the acquaintance of a young English girl, and fell in love with her. She represented that she was of highly respectable family, and had a fortune of £4,000, deposited at Coutts's Bank. He went to England and was duly married to her in the English form, at a place called Ledbury. But it turned out that his wife was of low origin, and had not a farthing in the world: and the poor husband was not only arrested for debts which she had incurred, but placed himself in a serious predicament by drawing on Messer. Coutts for funds which she did not possess. He was undoubtedly duped, but nevertheless he remained her husband. His family, however, took legal proceedings to have the marriage set aside, and the Court of Pau tas decided that it is null and void, inasmuch as it was not effected in accordance with French law—it not having been published in France, and the consent of the young man's parents not having been obtained. The moral of this case is, that the parents of English girls who marry Frenchmen must take care that the formalities of the French as well as the English law are observed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1858.—President CLANCY in the

Railroads.

Adriatic Engine Company No. 31 petitioned to be furnished with a new engine in place of the one destroyed by fire at the Crystal Palace. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The subjoined communication was received from the Mayor:

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMENT: I herewith return, with my objections, a resolution directing the Croten Aquedust Board to restore the price of labor paid to cantinen employed to paying the streets to the same rate paid prior to the lat of July last.

From the information I have obtained on this subject, it appears that the price new paid to cartmen by the Croton Board is more than is ordinarily paid by individuals for similar work. Besides, in matters connected with the rates of wages to be paid by the departments for work done in der their direction, I believe they should each be left to regulate the same without any direction of the Common Council, especially when the wages are, as in this case, greater than the ordinary current rates.

Under these circumstances. I am constrained to withhold my signature from your resolution. While design to, however, I would state that I am in favor of paying for the labor employed by the city the most liberal as well as sighest rates paid for the same work, but beyond this I do not think the Common Council, if exercising any discretion in the matter, would be justified in going.

A petition was received from certain property owners in Bleecker street to have that street payed with Belgian payement, from Broadway to the Enghth avenue. Reterred.

Mr. Tuckers offered a preamble and the subjoined resolution in reference to the opinion of Judge Ingraham on the legality of the late sale of city property to satisfy the Lowber judgment:

Resolved, That the Council to the Corporation be, and be increby, substricted and directed to institute forthwith such proceedings as may be necessary to test the question jot the legality of said sale, and teturn said groperty to its legitimate owners.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr.

CHARLES H. HASWELL, President, in the chair.

Joint Committee on Accounts.—Mr. Cross offered a resolution directing the Clerk to send to the above Committee all the papers received from the Board of Aldermen in relation to the fraudulent assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-second street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue. Referred to Joint Committee on Accounts.

Another New Engine-House.—Mr. Brady submitted a resolution directing the Controller to advertise for proposals for lot and building a house for Engine Company No. 21. Adopted.

The Greenpoint Ferry.—The resolution directing the Greenpoint Ferry to run three boats on their ferry between 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m. was adopted.

The Cable Celebration.—The resolution to appropriate \$15,000 to defray expenses incurred in calebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, came up.

on Accounts.

Mr. Cross's motion was lost; and the vote being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was lost, by

ball comply in every respect with the provinces.

SEC. 5 Any licensed owner or driver of any hackney coach, sarriage, or cal, or any other person who shall neglect to comply with, or violate either of the previsions of this ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for every such neglect or